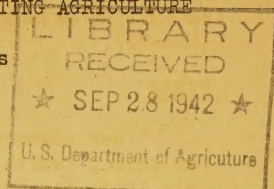


SUMMARY OF OPA ORDERS ISSUED DURING WEEK ENDING JUNE 26 AFFECTING AGRICULTURE

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Consumer protection on beef was the feature of OPA action most pertinent to the farmer during the past week.

BEEF AND VEAL

Packers' and wholesalers' ceilings for each grade of carcass and quarter of beef (or carcass and saddle of veal) prices are set at levels no higher than the lowest price at which each individual merchandiser sold at least 30 percent of his total quantity of that grade during the March 16-28, 1942, period.

Retail price ceilings on these meats continue to be under the General Maximum Price Regulation at the highest March 1942 levels. This will relieve an inordinate "squeeze" against the retail price ceilings on these commodities.

Provision also has been made for standard grading of beef and veal by all packers and wholesalers in accordance with grading specifications of the Agricultural Marketing Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture (OPA release No. 58).

SUGAR

Restaurants, hotels, boarding houses, and other institutional sugar users may obtain increased allotments in proportion to an increase in the number of meals served (OPA-46).

Protest of the Revere Sugar Refinery, Charlestown, Mass., against Revised Price Schedule No. 60 (Direct Consumption Sugars) was dismissed by Administrator Leon Henderson on grounds of noncompliance with provisions of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. Protest was not filed within 60 days after effective date of the revised schedule, as required by the act (OPA-44).

GASOLINE

OPA shifted date for instituting the new coupon gasoline rationing plan in the east to July 22 from July 15 in order to give motorists an additional week to form car-sharing clubs (OPA-71).

Dealers, whose gasoline supply is not sufficient to meet all consumer demands, may give preference to cars of defense workers, trucks, and ambulances (OPA-89).

CRUDE OIL

Ceiling prices for crude oil in Ritchie Field, Acadia Parish, La., have been made retroactive to February 2, last (OPA-65).

ANTIFREEZE

Price Administrator Henderson assured American motorists that they would be able to obtain antifreeze at reasonable levels during the coming winter (OPA-72).

TIRES

War workers in establishments employing more than 100 persons are eligible for third, fourth, and fifth line new tires following presentation to the worker's local War Price and Rationing Board of a statement showing that he needs the tires and has agreed to make maximum use of them in carrying other employees to and from work (OPA-59).

CARS

Vehicles operated principally for official use by heads of foreign diplomatic missions formally accredited to this country have been made eligible for tires (OPA-27).

COAL

OPA granted relief from established maximum prices to two companies operating 10 bituminous coal mines in Preston County, W. Va., effective June 17 (OPA-39). It also granted petitions of three Pennsylvania anthracite producers permitting certain sales on coal contracts providing premiums and penalties above and below a price based on actual combustible value of the fuel (OPA-26).

Parker Hygrade Coal Co. of Barrelville, Md., may charge \$3.90 per net ton for mine-run bituminous coal produced at Parker mine for truck and wagon shipment (OPA-66).

A West Virginia and a State of Washington mine may enter into adjustable-pricing contracts, pending disposition of petitions asking price adjustments (OPA-75).

Two Pennsylvania bituminous coal mines operated by one producer were granted price relief to obtain realization within the range of their October 1941 levels (OPA-88).

CONTAINERS

All persons selling used egg cases and used component parts are being licensed as a condition of selling, because of numerous violations of the maximum price regulation on these containers (OPA-60).

Manufacturers of industrial paper and converted paper products may not add increased freight costs to their maximum prices (OPA-T-3).

Mark-ups which sellers, other than manufacturers, of new bags made from cotton and cotton fabrics may charge are adjusted (OPA-84). Persons purchasing bags for resale may add to "delivered costs" a margin which, generally, is equivalent to the highest mark-up in "cents per bag" for March 1942.

FURNITURE

Wood household and bedding manufacturers may set tentative prices on all articles not offered for sale during March 1942 (OPA-47). Move to allow open-pricing was made to facilitate trading at the furniture mart, started June 22 in New York.

COST OF LIVING

The rising cost of living, which, after increasing for 19 consecutive months, finally has been checked as a direct result of the general ceiling on retail prices and accompanying measure to reduce rents. Living costs in 21 cities declined .1 percent for the period May 15 to June 2 (OPA-32).

GAS RANGES

OPA set maximum prices at which Hammer-Bray Co., Ltd., Oakland, Calif., may sell 11 new gas range models (OPA-81).

RENTS

OPA may act to reduce rents in 60 more defense-rental areas on July 1. Area includes Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and Newark. Areas affected are scattered through 30 States (OPA-74).

CANNED VEGETABLES

OPA issued a question-and-answer form designed to assist vegetable canners in determining their maximum prices under Maximum Price Regulation No. 152 (OPA-42).

SCRAP RUBBER

By taking advantage of a new rubber-saving process for renovating typewriter rollers, large business firms and other typewriter users can contribute importantly toward the rubber conservation campaign (OPA-54).

WOOL FLOOR COVERINGS

Price Administrator Henderson authorized Bigelow-Sanford Co., New York, to manufacture two new floor coverings, set ceiling prices for such sales (OPA-34).

Ceiling prices are set on three new floor coverings proposed to be manufactured by the Hardwick & Magee Co., Philadelphia (OPA-38).

ICE

Provision for adjustment of abnormally low ice ceiling prices is extended to sales made to ultimate commercial or industrial users (OPA-70).

TEXTILES

Price Administrator Henderson clarified details of the maximum export premium on finished textile piece goods sales that may be charged by a person other than the manufacturer or converter (OPA-36).

Piece goods processors are granted 1 months' time extension in submitting reports required by OPA (OPA-51). Deadline is July 20. Report will require full details on maximum prices determined under terms of Maximum Price Regulation 128 for all types of processing services.

All combed yarns of the types covered by Revised Price Schedule No. 7 and all finished woven goods governed by Maximum Price Regulation No. 127 remain under provisions of these two price orders, even when sold or fabricated for military purposes (OPA-62).

Jobbers are allowed an optional method of establishing a maximum price for woolen or worsted civilian apparel fabrics (OPA-85).

RATIONING BOARDS

Duties of the local War Price and Rationing Board members under the expanded program of nation-wide price control are detailed in the first two of a series of administrative letters mailed to OPA State offices for distribution (OPA-37).

SPEECH

Assistant Administrator H. R. Tolley told the National Fertilizer Association at Hot Springs, Va., that farm production increases during 1943 can hardly be more than 4 percent or 5 percent over this year's output (OPA-48).

GENERAL MAXIMUM PRICE REGULATION

Dead animals are exempt from provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-67). Fallen animal prices remain regulated indirectly as ceiling levels have been set for renderers' products. Renderers usually skin the animals and process the bodies to remove fats, oils, and other byproducts, valuable as war materials.

Bleached, bromated, and enriched flours are standard types considered in general commercial usage to be flour and sold in direct competition with other types of flour (OPA-52). Therefore, these items are included in the definition of the term "flour," and not "flour mixes" or "cake mixes."

No time extension will be granted retailers for filing ceiling prices on cost-of-living commodities due July 1 (OPA-50). Questions and answers were issued on the price ceiling statements which all retailers must prepare by July 1 (OPA-83). Questions and answers were issued on consumers' services (OPA-73). Questions and answers issued on effect of General Maximum Price Regulation on different commodities, including milk, Army and Navy uniforms, pawn shops, peddlers, free matches, extra charges for paper cups, fire sales, golf courses, and bowling alleys (OPA-18).

A series of State and local meetings to inform retail service establishment owners on application of the consumers' service maximum price regulation is planned (OPA-101).

Catalogs may be used by retailers in preparing statements of maximum prices next July 1 (OPA-63).

U. S. Government purchases for immediate delivery of any commodity for which there is an emergency need are excluded from the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Certain "package deals," in which customers were required to purchase unwanted merchandise in order to obtain radios, phonographs, or household appliances, are violations of the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-43).

All consumer services commodities - from shoe shining to the tuning of a church organ - are transferred from the General Maximum Price Regulation to a separate ceiling with special provisions to meet the distinct price control problems involved (OPA-68).

Importers may sell imported commodities, under certain conditions, to industrial and commercial users at prices above those paid in March 1942 (OPA-56). Thus, a share of the rising import costs will be passed on to the fabricator of the imported commodity.

OPA altered provisions of the General Maximum Price Regulation on taxes, licensing, registration, and posting of ceiling prices, extended price regulation to cover certain feeds for animals, brought jobbers and distributors under the definition of "wholesaler" determined maximum prices, and freed Government "war procurement" agencies from possible delay in determining whether their purchases are at prices in conformity with the General Maximum Price Regulation.

Twenty food leaders, representing virtually every phase of processing and distribution, were appointed as a National Food Industry Advisory Committee to work with OPA in the solving of problems and adjustments under the General Maximum Price Regulation (OPA-95).

Purchasers and sales of certain textiles, apparel, and related articles by stores of "war procurement agencies" are exempt from provisions of OPA regulations (OPA-16).

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